Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS

VOL. 34 JUNE 20, 1919 No. 25

INFECTIVITY OF ANOPHELES CRUCIANS IN NATURE.

Reports of interest are given in the two papers which follow. Biologist Bruce Mayne records the finding for the first time of an *Anopheles crucians* infected with malaria parasites under natural conditions. Mr. Mayne's work was done in 1917.

Asst. Surg. Gen. H. R. Carter in a memorandum has especially pointed out two other points of importance brought out in this paper: (1) The percentage of infection found in *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* in nature (i. e., in "wild" specimens), a statement which has not heretofore been recorded, and (2) the latest date at which *quadrimaculatus* has been found to be infected. This latter point, he states, is of considerable sanitary importance, since it was used to determine the date at which the service stopped oiling last autumn, entailing a saving of about $10,000.

Mr. Mayne's report acquires increased significance when combined with the corroborating observations made by Dr. Metz, who, in 1918, found two specimens of *Anopheles crucians* infected in nature.

The Occurrence of Malaria Parasites in Anopheles Crucians in Nature: Percentage of Infection of Anopheles Quadrimaculatus and Latest Date Found Infected in Northern Louisiana.

By BRUCE MAYNE, Biologist, United States Public Health Service.[1]

The finding of maturely developed *Plasmodium* in the gut wall or salivary glands in artificially infected mosquitoes kept under laboratory conditions has been held by numerous investigators as ample proof of the susceptibility of a species as an efficient host. The three American species of Anopheles, namely, *A. quadrimaculatus*, *A. punctipennis*, and *A. crucians*, have been reported as capable of harboring the organisms of malarial fever under experimental conditions. Several workers have discovered American Anopheles in the rôle of carriers under natural environments. Within the past few years *Anopheles quadrimaculatus* has been found both with oocyst infection of the gut and with salivary gland sporozoites. On only one occasion a specimen of *A. punctipennis* has been found in nature with stomach infection, and that with a single oocyst. *A. crucians*, which is first reported by the writer as a host of *Plasmodium vivax*

---

[1] The author's name has been legally changed; it was formerly M. Bruin Mitzmain.